yielding energy previously innerent therein.

We come back, then, to the fundamental proposition that services have intrinsel and proposition that services have intrinsel and proposition that services have intrinsel and proposition. In a given case; but what only shows that our knowledge is limited, and in no way affects the truth of the proposition.

I repeat then, that the greatest good will result to society when all services exchange for their real value—when all men can get a fair return for their labor, and no man has to pay more than a fair return for the labor of another; and that this status cannot be attained as long as there is competition, because competition of selects reduces the price of a service below, and competition of buyers raises it above its true value.

But it is answered, if one trust acourtes.

and competition of buyers raises it above its true value.

But it is answered, if one trust acquires, monopoly of the oil trade, another of he iron industry and another of the beef narket, and so on, they will fix the prices twhat they please, and the public will so powerless to check them. This they may do temporarily, but if theings have real value, they will not and cannot laintuin the price above this real value of any length of time.

In the first place, they will not do it, ceause it will not be to their advantage o, do so, do so.

to or not.

Trade-fair trade-is therefore possible without competition. But suppose the without competition. But suppose the wheat man said to laborer A. "I will give you only one-half bushel of wheat for a day's labor." Assume that the true value of a day's labor is one bushel of wheat, and that A refuses to take the half bushel. The wheat man then competitions.

day's labor." Assume that the true value of a day's labor is one bushel of wheat, and that A refuses to take the half bushel. The wheat man then goes to laborers B, C and D and makes the rame proposition. Now if there is composition among the laborers, that is, if the supply of labor is greater than the Island reeds then the necessities of B, C and D will force them to accept this unfair offer. Here, again, we see that competition induces instead of benefits. But assume that the supply on the island is an allilings just equal to the demand, that the wheat man can raise lust done the work, and so on. What happens then? The wheat man, being selfish, not similarly altrustic, not scientifically egoistic, still insists on the half bushel wage. The laborers have immediate necessitis, and therefore may be compelled to accept the offer, even though there is no over supply of labor. What is their remedy? Should one of them, (assuming that he could) quit labor, and go to wheat raising, and thus introduce competition among the wheat growers? This would be one way, but not the best way. To do so would at once destroy the equilibrium. The result would be too much wheat for the island, and too little labor, and all would eventually suffer. There is another and better way; i. e., combination among the laborers and a strike against the wheat grower, if necessary, to bring him to justice. But still, it may be answered, the wheat man is a capitalist, is a trust; the laborers have immediate necessities, his are not immediate; he may still be able to resist their combined efforts, Not if they are right, for the altruism, the scientific egotism, of the beef man, will be appealed to and they will contribute funds to enable the laborers to live while the strike progresses.

His Skull Fractured and No Hope of His Recovery.

EXAMINING CITIZENS' BANK

Generous Responses to the Big Masonic Fair to Be Held in October for the Benefit of the Masonic Temple-New Charters.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) RALBIGH, N. C., August 21 .- Quite party of tobacconists and other business men went to Rocky Mount this morning to attend the meeting called by Colonel to attend the meeting called by Colonies John S. Ounnighum as president of the North Carolina State Farmers: Protec-tive Association to take action for the re-life of depressed condition of the to-

bacco market.
The official representatives of the Raheigh market are Joseph E. Pogue, R. W. Knott, C. P. Cellars.
Many friends throughout the South will

Many friends throughout the South will regret to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Branch, relict of the late distinguished Confederate Genoral L. O. B. Branch, at her residence in this city. Her relatives have been summinued to her bedside, Physicians report a slight change for the better this morning.

SALE OF BUNDS.

County Treasurer Williams received notice to-day from Besson, Good & Mayer, of Chemnau, that their attorney has examined the special act and bonds issued by Wake county, twenty year five percent, for which they were the highest bidders, and the transaction is to be closed at once.

cent. for which they were the highest bidders, and the transaction is to be closed at once.

National Bank Examiner W. R. Henry arrived this murning and is examining Clitzens' Bank. This is one of the strongest hanking institutions in the State, Joseph G. Brown being president.

Last night Master Eugene Taylor, son of R. M. Taylor, fell twenty feet from a balcony to the brick pavement beneath, sustaining a slight fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain. Physicians say there is no hope for his recovery.

MASONIC FAIR.

Colonel Noble F. Martin. of Utica, N. Y., who is in charge of the great Masonic fair to be held here during October, says business men the State over are responding most liberally to the calls made upon them for donations of both merchandise and money. The fair, which is to be a State event, is sure to be a gigantic success. The proceeds are to benefit the Masonic Temple to be erected in Raleigh by the North Carolina Grand Lodge.

Becretary Joseph E. Pogue, of the State Fair, says the scope of correspondence regarding the fair covers more than twice the scope of territory this year than ever before, and that there is sure to be a great increase in the number and size of exhibits and variety of attractions in the midway. He says a very excellent young man, a social leader, has been accepted to serve as chief marshal, and his formal election will be announced scon.

CORPORATIONS ARE SLOW.

The State Auditor complains that he is having trouble in getting returns from corporations in the various counties for the purpose of assessing their State taxes and certifying data to the county registers of deeds, so that county taxes may be assessed.

ters of deeds, so that county taxes may be assessed.

The Secretary of State charters the Chadburn Manufacturing Company, of Chadburn, Columbus county, to do a general lumber and furniture manufacturing business. J. A. Brown is the principal incorporator.

A charter is also granted for the Rocky Mount Lodge of Odd-Fellows.

Governor Aycock received a telegram this morning announcing that the Third Regiment band won a prize in the band contest at Danville, Va.

CREMATED; ASHES BURIED

Young Man in Jall for Cruelty to

Horse.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALISBURY, N. C., August T.—An unusual burial took place here yesterday afternoon when the ashes of Mrs. Crissie Graham, late of St. Louis, were interred in the Lutheran Cametery. Mrs. ago, when her remains were cremated Her last request was that she should be

H. Wilson, pastor of the Lutheran Church. A large number of relatives and friends attended the ceremonies.

Will Green, a young white man of Cieveland, Iradeli county, has been lodged in jail here on the charge of cruelty to a horse. He was convicted yesterday in a magistrate's court, and in default of bond was locked up.

Dr. J. R. Wilkerson, of Soo Chow, Chins, is here to-day in cenference with the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Wilkerson has charge of Blake Hospitalin Soo Chow.

A number of residences in Spencer were entered by burglars Wednesday night. At one place the thief stole a dozen eggs from the henery in the yard, and left lying near by a good breech loading shot gun, which was yesterday identified by a Mr. Yarboro, whose house had been entered the day previous, and from which the gun was stolen, together with a resor.

COADJUTOR BISHOP

& Special Council to Elect an Assistant to Bishop Watson.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WILMINGTON, N. C., August II.—The
standing committee of the diocese of
Bast North Corolina, at a meeting in this
city, has decided to call a special council
of the churches to be held in Goldsboro en
October 7th, for the purpose of electing
a coadjutor bishop.
This sation was about

a coadjutor bishop.

This action was taken at the request of Bishop A. A. Watson, D. D., whose health is so feeble now that he is unable to attend to the strenuous duties of the office.

The committee passed a resolution orpressing the great love and esteem in which Bishop Watson is held and extend-jug their personal sympathies in his hour of physical weakness.

DEWEY IN NORTH CAROLINA Bank Examiner Ellington Thinks He is

' in Hiding, (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C. Aug. 21.—State
Bank Examiner J. O. Ellington is in the
city to-day, examining the arrairs of the
Southern Loan and Savings Bank, Mr.
Ellington was put in charge of the Mershants and Farmers Bank, of Newbern
directly after Cashler Dewey, left with
something like \$13,000 of the bank's

A SICK MILLIONAIRE

A person of ordinary means cannot spend time and money in search of health, and to such people especially has

Echols Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water

been a blessing. Better results are produced by our Concentrated Water than when the natural water is used at the springs, for by this method the Water is taken as a medicine (teaspoonful in half glass of ordinary water four times a day), and the different minerals contained therein are taken up by the system in sufficient quantities to restore every organ of the body to a healthy condition.

up by the system in sufficient quantities to restore every organ time dotted to a healthy condition.

We are particularly anxious for persons who have suffered with some Chronic Disease for a long time to give our Ramedy a trial. Whether it be Indigestion, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Female Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Stomach and Bowel Disorders, Scrotlia or other Blood Diseases, our Concentrated Water will cure you, or money refunded.

For Sale by OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO., 1007 EAST MAIN STREET. and all druggists.

8-OUNCE BOTTLES, 50c

(EQUAL TO 10 GALLONS OF THE NATURAL WATER).

18-OUNCE BOTTLES. \$1.00 (EQUAL TO 25 GALLONS OF THE NATURAL WATER).

If your druggist will not supply you, the large size will be sent on re ceipt of price, express prepaid. J. M. ECHOLS CO., Lynchburg, Va.

money. He remained in charge until teceiver Thomas Daniels was named. Mr. Ellington informs your correspondent that in his opinion Dewey is in North Carolina. He thinks he left the Eatle directly after the occurence, but seems satisfied that he returned and is now in hiding in Eastern North Carolina.

WHITE MAN ARRESTED FOR TRAIN WRECKING

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CHARLOTTE N. C., August 21 .- It is believed that the culprit who was responsible for wrecking the Boutnern down bound train, No. 25, at Gastonia, about sess soll." ten days ago, is in the toils of the law. The prisoner is a white man by the name of Honeycutt, and he was arrested near Pineville late yesterday afternoon.

The arrest was made by Police Office

The arrest was made by Police Officer Harrest, of this city, and Southern Railway Detectice Haney, who carried Honeycut to Gastonia last night.

Officers have been working on the case ever since the wreck occurred, and as soon as suspicion pointed to Honeycutt, they went to work to locate him. The evidence is said to be strong, and it is believed that it will be sufficient to convict.

WILL MEET NEXT IN INDIANAPOLIS

Negro Business Men Adjourn Their Meeting - Booker Washington Re-elected.

(By Associated Press.) NASHVILLE, TENN., August 21 .- Th third and last day's session of the National Negro Business Men's League, was opened to-day by Third Vice-President

opened to-day by Third Vice-President Banks, who said he was proud to be permitted to preside over a body that represented the thinkers and not the grumblers of his race.

The chief address was delivered by F. D. Patterson, who represented an Ohio carriage manufacturer. He said the business offered greater opportunities to men of small means, was trust proof and that any man who could make a horseshoe can engage in it with profit. He declared the race question to be a personal issue, and said the stanting of the individual fixed the status of the race.

and said the standing of the individual fixed the status of the race.

Thoodore Jones told of the achievements of the negro business men in Chicago, and said the progress of his people in that community proved conclusively that

A Few Questions for Tillman

A Few Questions for Tillman.

It would be interesting to Tillman's constituents in South Carolina to know how many thousand miles, since he made the fight against the free pass system in South Carolina, he has traveled on deadhead passes issued to himself. It would be interesting also to know how many packages, or tons, of freight he has had transported by the express companies free of charge, and also how many deadhead messages he has sont by the telegraph companies whose frank he lost when he dropped his pocket-book.—Charleston News and Courier.

When Carrie Wil Quit. Carrie Nation is still on the rampage. She will probably continue so till she encounters some daring, muscular woman who is interested in the salcon business and who will not be prevented by sex discrimination from giving her a sound thrashing. Then Carrie will quit.—Cincinnati Enquire.

Apples and Popcorn.

The New England apple crop is going to be first rate this year and the pop-corn crop fully up to the average. The indicates that there are to be some pleasant times spent before the open fire during the long evenings of the coming winter.—Boston Herald.

WILL BE THE BEST.

WILL BE THE BEST.

To-morrow's issue of The Times-Dispatch will be one of the best Sunday papers ever issued in Richmond. It will interest all classes. Every department will be up to the usual high standard, and there will be many special features.

Every lawyer will be interested in the full reports of the Bar Association meetings; the comic and humoro—departments will be found unusually entertaining the illustrated features will be artistic and attractive; the letters from the aummer resorts will be even brighter and more attractive than usual; the sporting page will be of special interest, and the news of the world will be well covered.

Don't fall to get the Sunday Times-Dispatch.

Dispatch.

SLEEPLESSNESS.-You can't sleep in the stillest night, if your dispation in bad. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla it atrengthens the stomach and establishes that condition in which sleep regularly comes and is sweet and refreshing.

encamps before the walls of a city, and sends a message to its inhabitants, "Di-vide with us your gold, or we will batter down your walls, kill your men, and pos-

there will be less for all, but more for the invading foe. So with labor unions, and, therefore, I say their central purpose The corporation conserves life by creat-

In militant.

The corporation conserves life by creating values, but the labor union destroys lite by destroying values; but it does this in order that greater values may be conserved, because a strike, that is, a legitimate strike, presupposes that the employes are not receiving sumicent wages, if this uniar distribution of the profits continues, the lite of the laborers must grow less and less, and death must finally result. They and the employer are but parts of a whole, part of the industrial system. Injury to one is injury to the whole as true and certainly as injury to the heart is injury to the brain. In order that the whole may thrive, each part must be kept in a healthy state.

Again, if all employers would give to their employes a fair share of profits, if they would voluntarily pay fair wages, there would be no legitimate reason for the existence of labor unions. As long as business was conducted by individual. Isoberers could, without the formation of unions, protect themselves fairly well from unjust decrease of wages. We see the truth of this exemplified in agricultural operations. These are conducted almost entirely by individuals on a small scale.

unjust decrease of wages. We see the truth of this exemplified in agricultural operations. These are conducted almost entirely by individuals on a small scale, and it is seldom that farm hands find it necessary to unite in order to secure just returns for their labor.

But human nature is selfish, and corporations especially so, because managed by employes, who wish to further their own ends by making the last dollar for their employers, and hence we find a constant tendency and entor to reduce wages to the lowest possible point.

Hence the necessity for labor unions: and this necessity will continue until man comes to look upon himself as an exgregated whole, and to realize that none can attain perfection until the whole is perfected, that none can climb to the pinnacle of happiness without taking all others with him, and that the highest duty of a good man is not to so far outstrip his neighbors in either worldly possessions or moral attributes as to leave an unbridgable gap between, but while keeping above the average if he can, to ever and ever lend his neighbors a helping hand, and carry them pari passu along with him to the final goal.

The BENEFITS OF TRUSTS.

The chief benefits of trusts are the following: (1) By enormous capital they are able to accomplieh large undertakings, which individuals, or small corporations could not possibly accomplieb. This needs no elucidation. (2) They cheapen the cost of preduction. This they do in several

and said the project on clustively that they do not believe in race suicide. The following officers were elected:
Booker T. Washingtn, president, Tuskegee, Ala.
G. L. Knox, first vice-president, Indianapolis, Ind.
Emmett J. Scott, corresponding secretary, Tuskegee, Ala.
Trederick R. Moore, recording secretary, and organizer, New York.
G. E. Harris, treasurer, Boston.
P. J. Smith registerer, Boston.
P. P. Adams, transportation agent, Washington, D. C.
Indianapolis was selected as the next place of meeting.

A Few Outstions for Illiman.

A Few Outstions for Illiman.

Again, the trust, being a large consumer, is able to buy its raw materials at wholesale prices, which further reduces the cost of production.

So, too, the trust is able to buy the best and most improved machinery, and if it has to borrow money, it borrows a large sum and gets it at a lower rate than the borrower of small, sums. For these and other reasons it can produce cheaper than the individual.

2d. The trust has better opportunity than an individual to regulate its output so as not to produce over-production.

4th. Trusts do much toward preventing suicidal competition. I imagine that few will agree with me, at first thought, and this is a benefit to humanity.

When it is said that "competition is the life of trade," it is assumed that competitive trade is a benefit to society. What is competition? It comes from the Latin competers, to endeavoring to gain at the same time; strife for the same object; strife for superiority; emulous contest, etc." When does this strife in business arise? Only when the supply is bither greater or less that the true satus to be arrived at is a market where the demand and supply for all things will exactly halance, and where there is no competition among either bursers or sellors.

This conclusion, however, is based upon the assumption that all services, io use a broader term, have an absolute, intrinsic twill, or if they also the the same object is strike for if they are not then we could not know their value until a sale were made, and could not assert in any case that a seller had sold for less or more than the real value is inherent is to deny the principle of cause and effect, is to deny the principle of the particular of each dependent of the review of the particular of each dependent in each.

The conclusion is secretical in each walue of each depend speril in each principle of the particular of each dependent of the particular of each dependent in each.

The conclusion is secretical in each principle of the particular of each dependent of the particular of each depende

private ownership of land. That land rightfully belongs to society is a propostion much disputed, but absolutely true, unless the dootrines of evolution are absolutely wrong. I shall not attempt here to give the proof—time and space forbid. In the meantime trusts are cornering certain valuable properties, especially coal and fron, and other mineral lands. This is distinctly ont of their evils. free of effort, and its value depends in part upon both of these elements. Incorporating this idea, the definition of value should be this: Value of a thing is the measure of ability value of a thing is the measure of ability value of a thing is the measure of ability value of a thing is the sum of the amount of the single spended thereon, and the shifty interest the tender, therein before the labor-was expended.

But now observe that rothing has value except it has subject of exchange, and it is only to these that the word value is applicable. If leal you a horse frender you a service; so if I sing you a song or group of the subject of except its off of the subject of except its off of the subject of exchange, and it is only to these that the word value is applicable. If leal you a horse frender you a service; so if I sing you a song or group of the subject of th

THIL BENEFITE OF LAROR UNIONS.

We mass now to the benefits of labor unions.

Borne of them have developed to a greater or less degree, the insurance principle in one form or another. This, in whatever form, is beneficial. But this is not one of the essential features of labor unions, and many of them have nothing of the kind.

Their primordial purpose, the reason for their being, is to resist the selfishness of employers, chiefly of trusts. That this is necessary, unprejudiced minds will readily admit. That trusts will grow less solfish I fully believe, but that, self-ishness with them will coase to exist anywhere in the near future none but the droamer will contend. Therefore, instead of fewer unions are but in their infancy, and instead of dissolution we may expect more, for labor unions are but in their infancy, and instead of dissolution we may expect organization on a wider scale, and combination of organization and federation of these until all labor is controlled by a central power. It may be wise for employers to try to prevent, temporarily, the organization of their employers, because most labor unions do not yet know their rights, or if they know them, they refuse to keep within their limits, and do many acts of injustice; but employers should recognize that their success along this line will be but temporary—soon or late organization will be seen to have been misspent energy. In the meantime what employers should for its off out of their more water than the realist organization from the true line, the legitimate line of the labor movement. In such efforts they will have the sympathy and support of the public generally and will meet with ultimate success.

The HERICHTS AND WRO. SOF

sympathy and support this submitted success.

V.

THE RIGHTS AND WRO. S OF LABOR UNIONS.

Let us, then consider the rights and wrongs of labor unions, the things they do which they have no dight to do. and the things they do which they have no right to dor. But before do.ng time no right to dor. But before do.ng time no right to dor. But before do.ng time no right and wrong—what shall be our standard of right and wrong—what shall be final test.

Most people will reply, "conscience," and they would be right in nine-v-nine onese out of a hundred, but all students of ethics know that there are cases in which conscience furnishes no guide or the wrong guide.

What has evolution to say on this subject? According to its doctrines, the moral sense is not intuitive, but is acquired by experience, not by the experience of the individual himself, but by his own experience and the experience of his ancestors on back to the bog-nning of time. In short, conscience is the dictates of acquired and inherited experience.

That other guide is reason. It takes

his own experience and the experiences of his ancestors on back to the best annoy of time. In short, conscience is the dictates of acquired and inherited experience.

That other guide is reason. It takes for its ultimate goal the greatest happiness, both general and special.

There are several questions concerning trusts and labor unions which are new with which the world has heretofore had no or but little experience, and concerning which conscionce is slient, or at least doubtful, for we find men. good men, laborers, capitalists, pusiness men, economists, philosophers, judges, arraigned on both sides thereof. These cannot be settled without the ald of reason. Let us look at some of these.

1. Have laborers the right to combine and strike for higher wages?

The earlier focisions in both England and strike for higher wages?

The earlier focisions in both England and strike for higher wages?

The earlier focisions in both England say, that it is now settled law, both here and in England, that they had not here and in England, that they have.

Suppose that day labor is worth a dollar a day, and that such is, and has been for a long time, the current wage. Now suppose that wheat is just about ripe, and that the farm laborers all over the country combine and strike for the country combine and strike for the country combine and strike for any wage over and above the real value of their work. It was this truth, vaguely recognized by people generally, which defeated the Homestead strike; and it was likewise the recognition of the converse of the proposition, i. e., that whenever wages are below their real value, laborers have the right to combine and strike for any wage over and above the real value for the right to combine and strike for any wage over and above the real value for the right to combine and strike for any wage over and above the real value for the proposition, i. e., that whenever wages are below their real value, laborers have the right to combine and strike for higher wages, which made the anthractic

cond. for his developed symathles work could for his developed symathles was the could as the could as the would suffer more pain in their destruction than the care of the didt and the lumatic; and the can discourage the marriage of the british others. In these ways, and a thousand others, he draws the large of the british of the fitted and others, he draws the large of the british of the fitted and others, he draws the large of the british of the fitted, and others, he care that the can discourage the marriage of the british of the fitted and others, he care that the can discourage the marriage of the british of the fitted and others, he care that the care that the

to another for no fixed period, he has the legal right to leave when he pleases; there is no law to punish him cleaves or the purpose of injuring mand his act is calculated to do me and his for instance, if he should leave just as I needed his services to the fire of a burning barn, his would be guilty of a moral wrong. So, too, they are missed by failing to consider the purpose of the act. In determining the moral quality of an and, the results must necessarily he considered. If one does on act, intended to do injury to guilty of a crime, if it be a crime, by filty of attempted crime. Although, therefore, one may have the legal right of attempted crime. Although, therefore, one may have the legal right at moral wrong.

We are now prepared to answer the question above referred to, "Why is it wrong for a trust to reduce prices in the territory of a rival to so low a point that he is forced out of busibess." It is assumed, of course, that the prices are reduced much below the true value of the article sold, and for the purpose of getting rid of competition. It is because the act is a direct aggression, a first injury, not resulting from the legitimate growth of the trust.

This depends on two points: First, whether or not the wages are a fair return for the number of hours of work, and this is seen to be the same as the question, have they the right to strike for higher wages; and, second, whether or not the wages are a fair return for the number of hours of work, and this is seen to be the same as the question, have they the right to strike for higher wages; and, second, whether or not it is consistent with the best health of the laborers, moral and hydral, to work the hours required. If it is, then they do a wrong to strike for shorter hours; if it is not, then they do right to strike. But is the wrong do

main object of this paper. We pass now to the VI.

REMEDIES FOR THE EVILS OF TRUSTS AND LABOR UNIONS.
Doubtless aditional legislation is needed, especially with reference to trusts. I shall not attempt to even suggest along what line this should run, further than to say that I think the current theory of publicity would do much to remedy the most aggravated evils of trusts. Their opposition to it is well founded so long as they wish to continue their gambling and other nefarious methods, but no honest trust could object, If all were treated alike, and the plea that it would be an undue interference with "rivate business is untenable, because their operations are so large that they become quasi public, and, moreover, they owe their existence to the prible, the Legislature may see fit to impose.

For some of the evils of labor unions

such as promote the well being of individuals or of the public. It uses the word conspiracy in its bad sense, the word conspiracy in its bad sense, the word conspiracy in its bad sense, and act may be immoral, for instance, within out being indictable; but when immoral acts are common object, and with the advantage and strength which determination and union impart to their thousals using the grave importance of society required the property of the offernacion and union impart to the strength of the offernacion and union impart to their thousals using the grave importance of society required to the offernacion of t

gression was held not to be an indictable conspiracy with the ectore, amend the definitions of both Bishop and Judse Adking and define the word thus: A consplacy is the corrupt agreeing together of two draws and define the word thus: A consplacy is the corrupt agreeing together of two draws and the courts have not yet seen more persons to commit upon another some act of injustice either as a mean or an end. (Of course, the word injustice is used in the sense hereifore explained; i. e., of direct agreession).

We come then to the question, what acts of trusts and lahor unions are indictable as conspiracies; they can do nothing without as conspiracies; they can do nothing without acts of direct agreession, or rusts and lahor unions are indictable as conspiracies; they can do nothing without acts of direct agreession, or expected do so, their member with the was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis, and we must admit that he was very young when he fromed Mr. Davis

AUCTION SALES-THIS DAY.

By The Valentine Auction Co.,

BREAT SACRIFICE AUCTION SALE OF Clothing, Men's Furnish-Ings, Hats, Shoes, etc. AT 1403 EAST MAIN STREET,

WILL AGAIN COMMENCE
THIS SATURDAY, AUGUST 16,
ales beginning at 10:80 A. M., 8:80 P. M. and

THE VALENTINE AUCTION CO.,

AUCTION SALES-FUTURE DAYS.

TRUSTEE'S AUCTION SALE

THOSE THREE FRAME DWELLINGS, NOS. 1211, 1218 AND 1215 NORTH NINETEENTH STREET, AND KNOWN AS LOTS NOS. 10, 11 AND 18 IN SQUARE 141, FAIRMOUNT.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated 6th August, 1902, of record in clerk's office, Henrico County Court, D. B. 164 B. page 394, default having been made in the payment of the debt thereby secured, and being required by the beneficiary so to do, I will sell by auction, upon the premises, on

Geo. W. Mayo. Auctioneer. B ANKRUPT SALE OF MILLINERY, SHOW CASES, FIXTURES, MILLINER'S SUPPLIES, ETC., AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia on the lith day of August, 1903, in the matter of Mrs. M. M. Moore, bankrupt, I will offer for sale at my auction-house, No. 1205, East Main Street, at 10:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 25, 1908, about 100 boxes of Millinery, assorted nice stock Embroidery, Flowers, Feathers, Velvet, Ornsments, Jets, Trimmings, Felt and Straw Hats, Chiffon, Silk Linings, Ribbons, Laces, Straw and Horse Dair Braid, Folding Braid, and sundry other goods usually kept in a first-class millinery.

goods usually kept in a hist-class mininery.

Two Oak Frame Show Cases, with
Tables, Window Stands, Shelving, Matting, Curtains, etc.

Receiver in Bankruptcy
Geo, W. Mayo, Auctioneer.

aug 22,23,25-3t

By Edward S, Rose Company, Real Estate Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S AUCTION SALE

NO. 712 MUNFORD STREET. NO. 712 MUNFORD STREET.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated 20th day of January, 1903. of record in the clerk's office, Richmonn Chancery Court, D. B. 176 C. page 201, default having been made in the payment of the debt thereby secured, and being required by the beneficiary so to do, I will sell by auction, upon the premises, on TUESDAY, ETH DAY OF AUG. 1903. at 5:30 o'clock P. M., the property numbered as above. The let has a front of 18 feet and extends back angularly to an alley in rear.

TERMS—Cash as to expenses of sale and a balance due of \$560; balance as may be named at time of sale. a balance due of \$550; balance as may named at time of sale.
EDWARD S. ROSE.
Trustee

do a woons, it is not a legal wrong. They do not commit thereby any act of direct aggression, and are not amenable to the law.

But the doctrine of conspiracy would help but little, perhaps, to check the evilas of labor unions if it were not for the supplemental law of injunction. Such would not be the case if public epinion were educated, in thought and heart, up to the point our judges are; but in the present state of public opinion, but few juries can be found who are willing to punish labor agitators for their crimes. I have been a Democrat all my life, and want to continue to be, if Mr. Bryan and his followers will let me, but I cannot join in their outery against government by injunction. I hope to see that government extended instead of abridged. The original prejudice against the exercise of this power of the court of chancery grew out of jealousy.

In the Deba case, the Supreme Court of the United States held that where you can see that a crime is going to be committed, you have the right, under certain circumstances, to prevent by injunction, and that the fact that the act, if committed, would be punishable under the crimainal law. does not ous courts of equity of their jurisdiction. To hold that a court of entire the punishing through the air a nauscous dor, but could enjoin men from injuring me by diffusing through the air a nauscous dor, but could not ston them from putting under my house a dynamite bomb, and blowing me and my family to the heavens, in a manifest absurdity. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth was the old law; and a tooth for a tooth was the old law; and a tooth for a tooth was the old law; and a tooth for a tooth was the old law; and a tooth for a tooth was the old law; and a tooth for a tooth was the old law; and a tooth for a tooth was the old law; and a tooth for a tooth was the old law; and a tooth for a tooth was the old law; and a tooth for a tooth was the old law; and a tooth for a tooth was the old law; and a tooth for a tooth was the old law; and a tooth for a tooth